

# DOE's Vehicle Technologies Office

Energy Efficient Mobility Systems



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Energy Efficiency &  
Renewable Energy

**David L. Anderson**  
Technology Development Manager  
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy



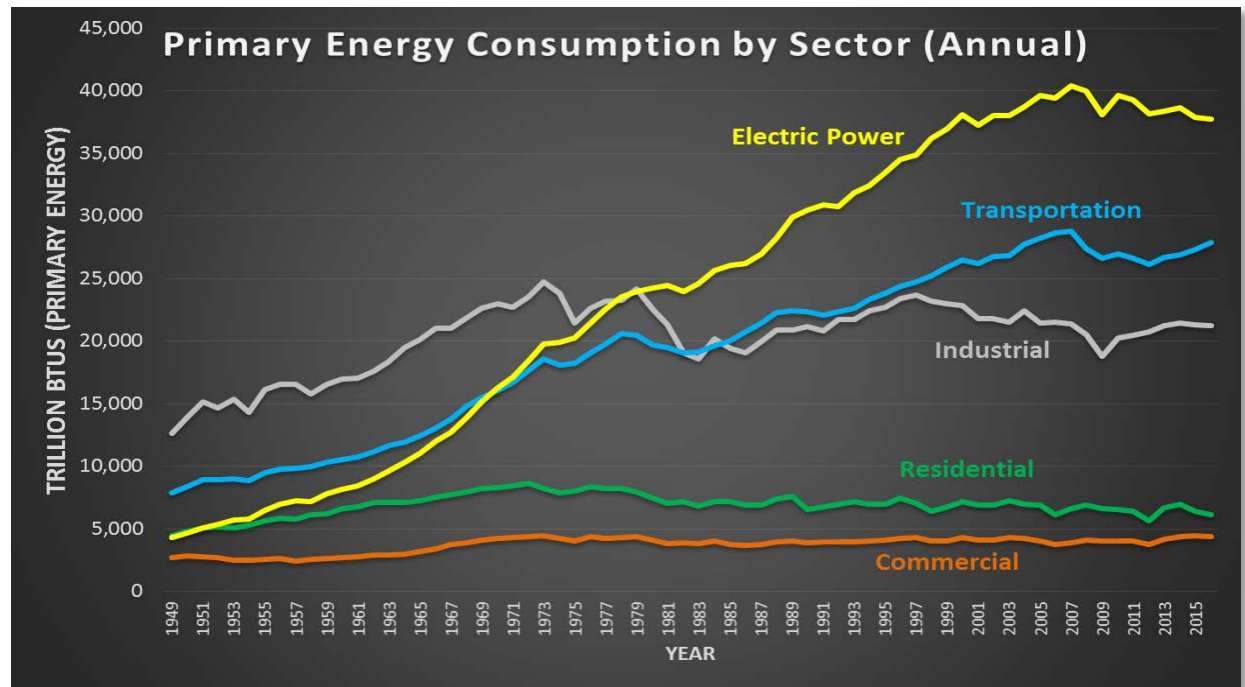
# MOBILITY IS FOUNDATIONAL TO OUR WAY OF LIFE



# MOBILITY IS A LARGE PART OF OUR ENERGY ECONOMY



Transportation is the **2<sup>nd</sup>** largest expense for U.S. households



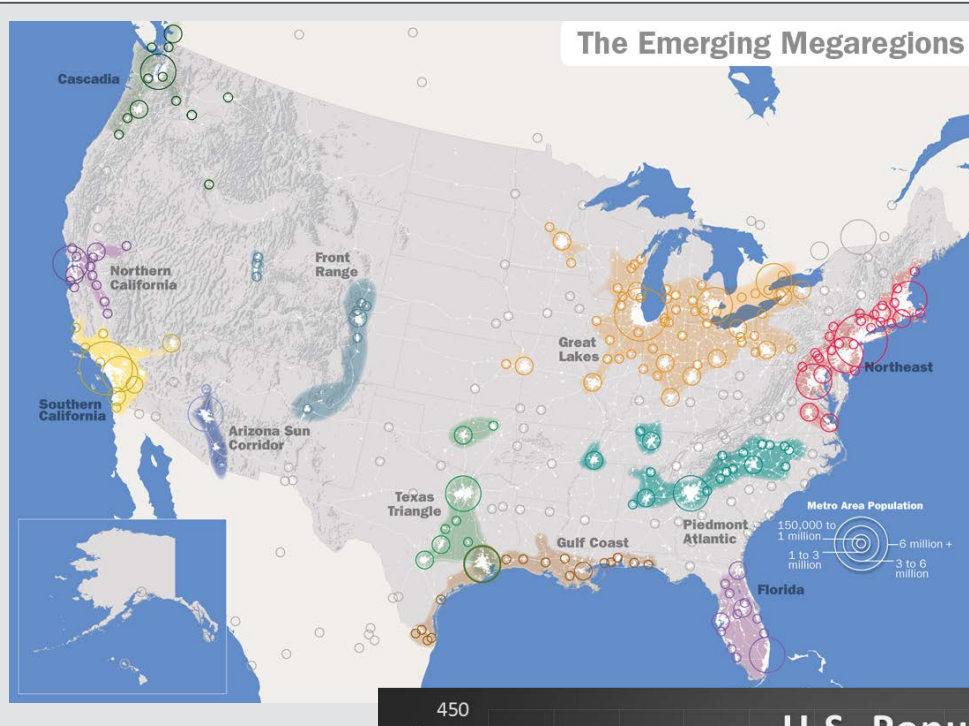
**70%** of total U.S. petroleum usage is for transportation

On-road vehicles account for **85%** of transportation petroleum usage





# TRENDS SHAPING MOBILITY – POPULATION

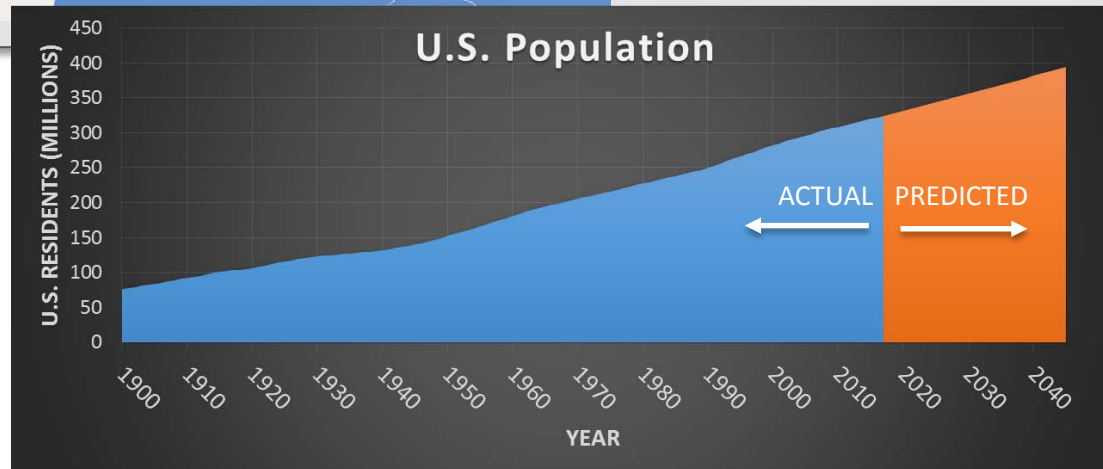


## Megaregions & Shifts in Population Centers

**11** megaregions are linked by transportation, economics, and other factors.

They represent over **75%** of our population and employment.

Population is expected to grow by **70 million people** in the next **30 years**.



Graphics and data from Regional Plan Association and U.S. Census Bureau.

# TRENDS SHAPING MOBILITY – POPULATION

*Each Year, Traffic Congestion Costs Us:*

**Time**



**6.9 Billion Hours**

**Fuel**

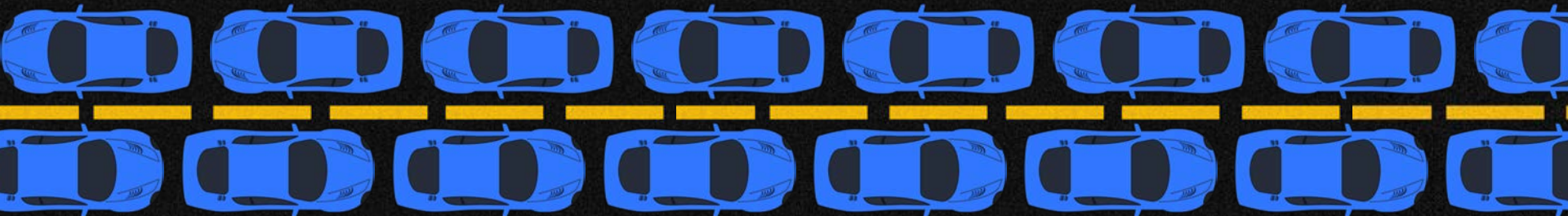


**3.1 Billion Gallons**

**Money**



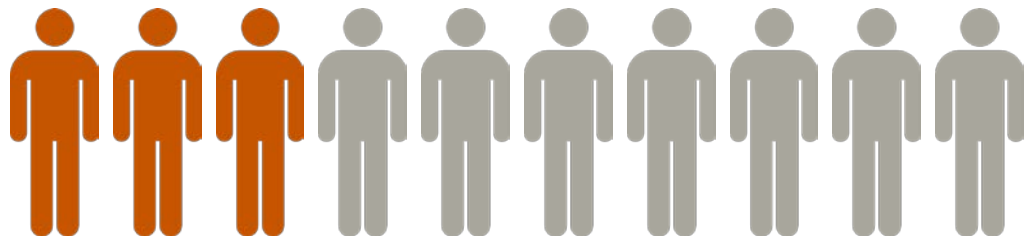
**\$160 Billion**



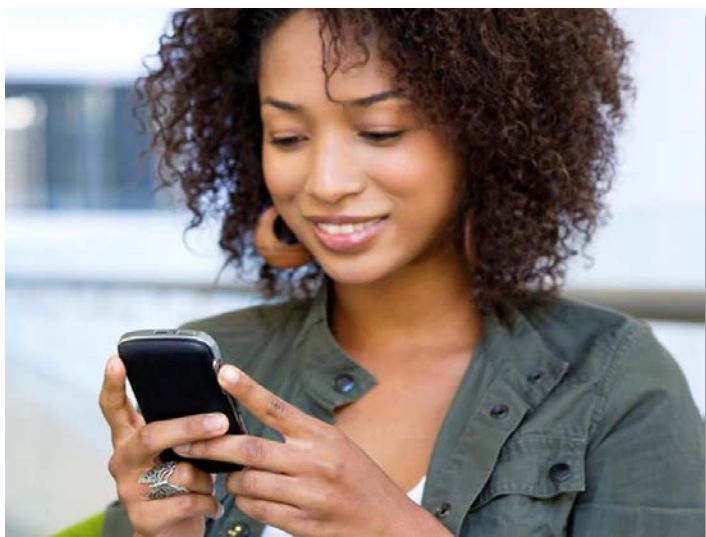
Data from Schrank, B., Eisele, B., Lomax, T., and Bak, J. (2015). 2015 Urban Mobility Scorecard. Technical report, Texas A& M Transportation Institute..

# TRENDS SHAPING MOBILITY – DEMOGRAPHICS

## Americans are Living Longer



By 2045, the number of Americans over age 65 will increase by **77%**. About **one-third** have a disability that limits mobility.



## Millennials are Connected & Influential

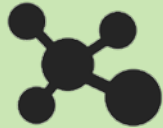
There are **73 million** Americans aged 18 to 34, and they drove **20% fewer miles** in 2010 than at the start of the decade.



# TRENDS SHAPING MOBILITY – TECHNOLOGY



**Advancements in Vehicle Powertrain Technology**



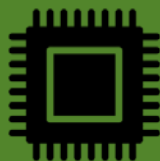
**Shift Toward Lightweight Materials**



**Integration of Automated & Connected Vehicles**



**Deeper Application of Big Data**



**Faster Processing Speeds at Decreasing Cost**



# TRENDS ARE CAUSING A FUNDAMENTAL DISRUPTION

## GM CORPORATE NEWSROOM

Home News Company Plants & Facilities Images Videos Key Contacts

### GM and Lyft to Shape the Future of Mobility

2016-01-04

DAIMLER

AUTONOMOUS DRIVING

Driving autonomously through Nevada  
Freightliner Inspiration Truck

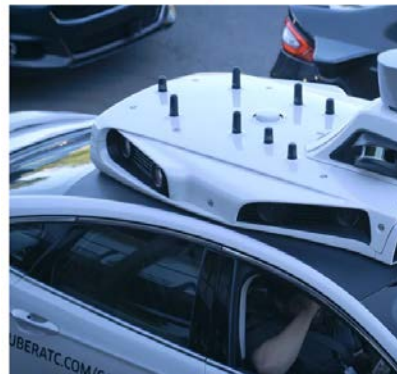


### Intel predicts a \$7 trillion self-driving future

Over half a million lives will be part of the 'passenger economy'

by Kirsten Korosec | Jun 1, 2017, 4:21pm EDT

SHARE TWEET LINKEDIN



Sections

The Washington Post

Transportation

Columbus nabs \$50 million 'smart city' prize



The Local Motors Olli is a driverless EV minibus with IBM Watson inside



ICH

The New York Times

### Lyft and Waymo Reach Deal to Collaborate on Self-Driving Cars

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

### Google, Fiat Chrysler Begin Work on Self-Driving Minivan

Alphabet Inc. unit also will establish self-driving engineering center in Detroit area



RELATED COVERAGE



Uber and Lyft Driverless



Waymo to Self-Drive



Lyft Gets \$1B in New Funding



A Lawsuit Rush to Court

### Uber's Pittsburgh riders to try self-driving Volvos

Brett Molina and Marco della Cava, USA TODAY 6:19 p.m. EDT August 18, 2016

Ford Go Further

MEDIA CENTER

PEOPLE COLLECTIONS CAMPUS

SEARCH

AUG 16, 2016 | PALO ALTO, CALIF.

FORD TARGETS FULLY AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE FOR RIDE SHARING IN 2021; INVESTS IN NEW TECH COMPANIES, DOUBLES SILICON VALLEY TEAM

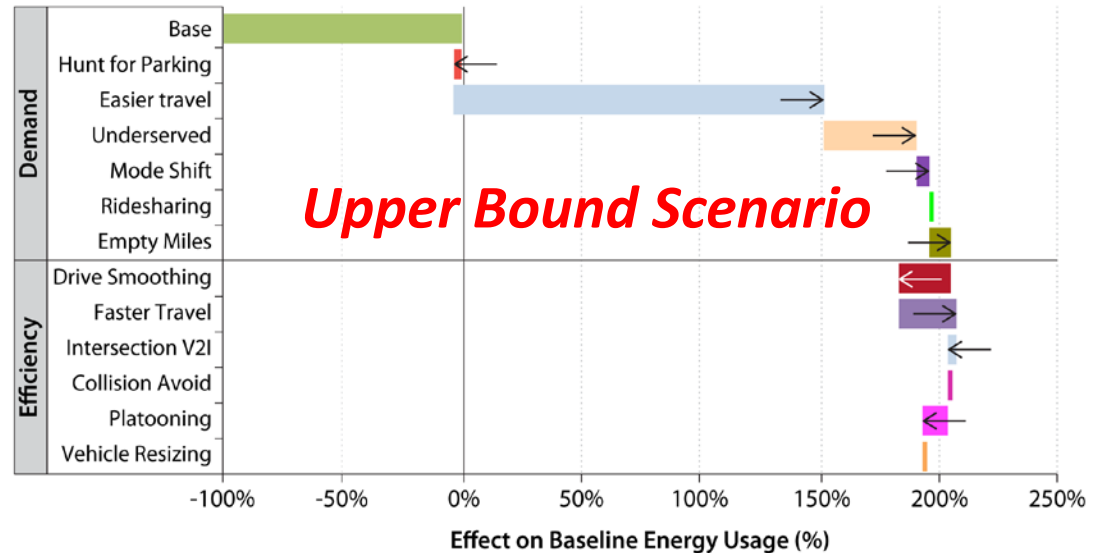
Ford announces intention to deliver high-volume, fully autonomous vehicle for ride



# FUNDAMENTAL DISRUPTION, DRAMATIC ENERGY IMPACTS

**+200%**

**Potential Increase in Energy Consumption**



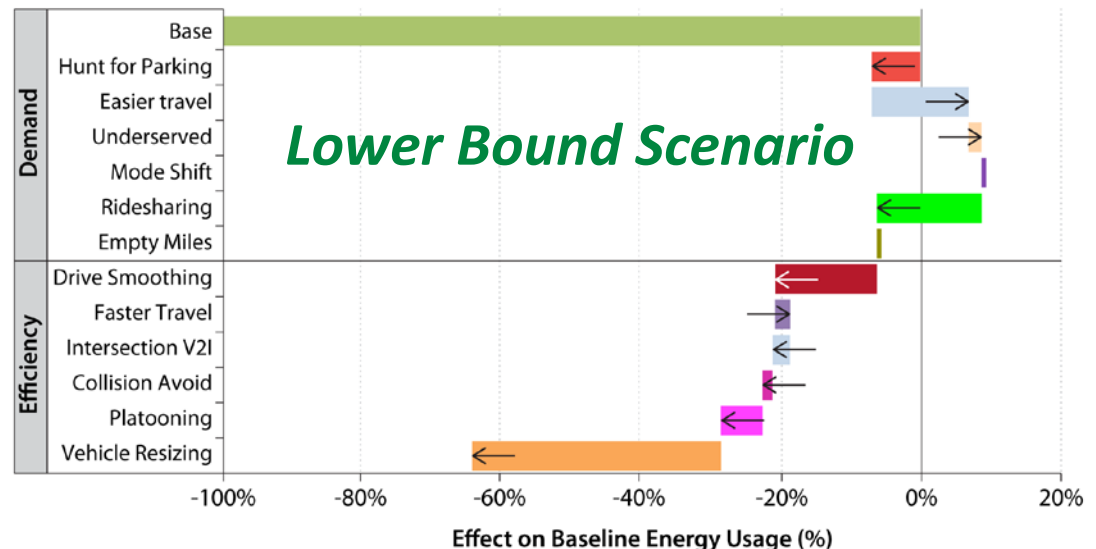
**2050 Baseline**

**Energy Consumption**

**Potential Decrease in Energy Consumption**



**-60%**



Source: Joint study by NREL, ANL, and ORNL  
<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy17osti/67216.pdf>

# FUNDAMENTAL DISRUPTION IN TRANSPORTATION

- ***Transportation*** is changing
- ***Mobility*** is changing
- The ***questions*** are changing
- The ***solutions*** are changing
- ***VTO*** is changing to meet increasingly complex energy and mobility needs

How will disruptive forces in the mobility landscape affect energy consumption in the future?



What opportunities exist to enable and/or encourage deep gains in energy efficiency?



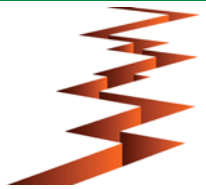
What are the most promising system-level innovations that provide the biggest levers?



How can we better understand and leverage how travelers make mobility decisions?

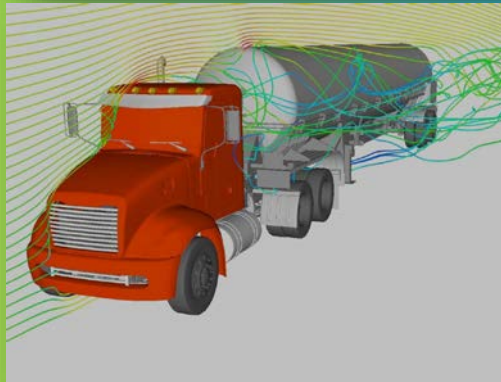
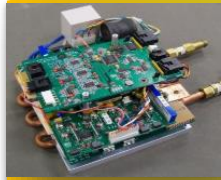


***How can we better support and encourage a maximum-mobility, minimum-energy future?***





# VTO EXPANDING FOCUS TO TRANSPORTATION LEVEL



Component

Vehicle

Transportation System

# EERE'S VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES OFFICE (VTO)

## Vehicle Technologies Office

### Electrification



### Materials Technology



### Advanced Combustion Systems & Fuels



### Energy Efficient Mobility Systems



### Deployment



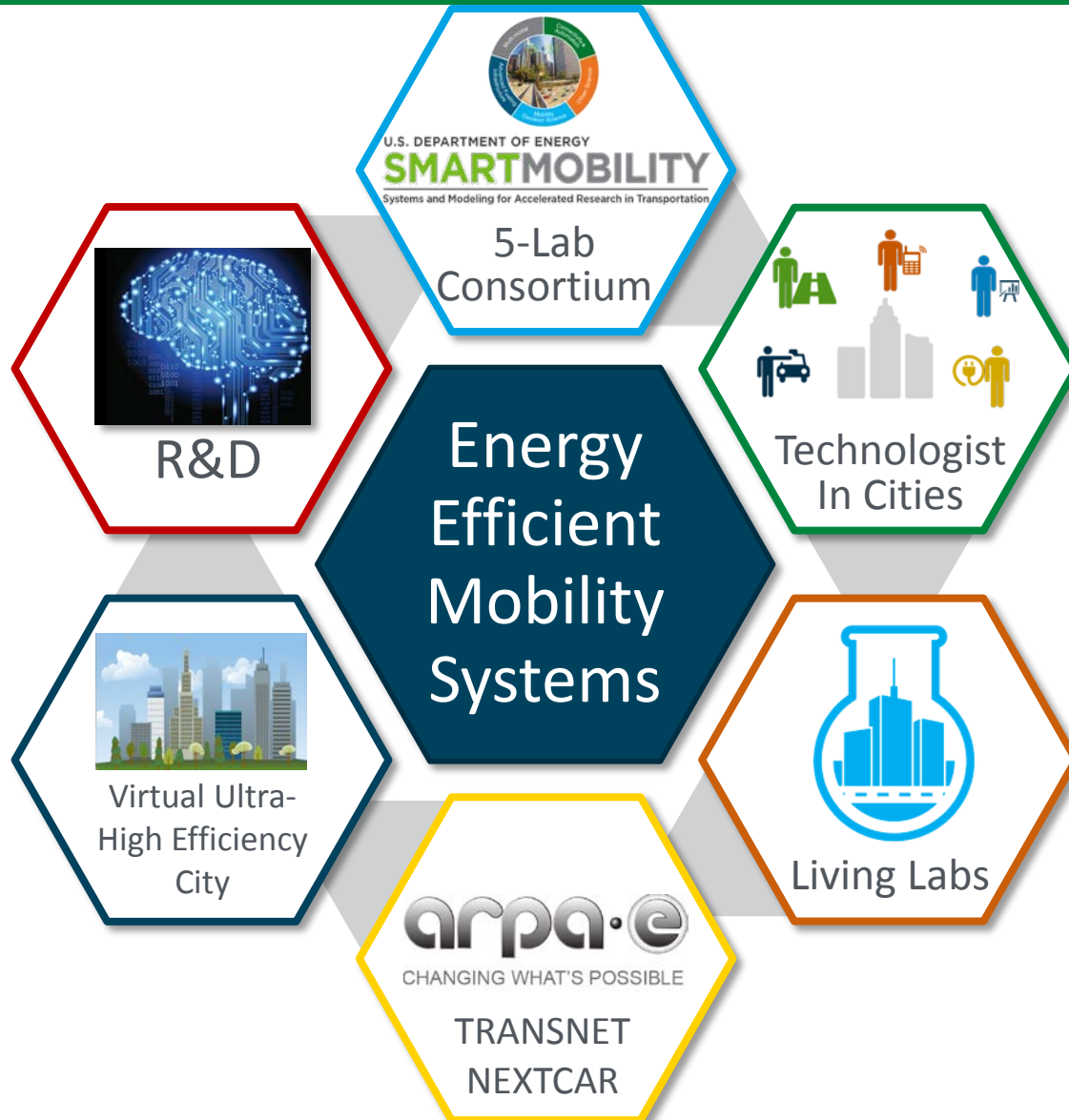
*Analysis,  
Comms, &  
Operations*

*VTO develops advanced transportation technologies that:*

- ✓ Improve energy **efficiency**
- ✓ Increase domestic energy **security**
- ✓ Reduce operating **cost** for consumers & business
- ✓ Improve global **competitiveness** of US economy



# ENERGY EFFICIENT MOBILITY SYSTEMS (EEMS)



*EEMS will identify and support technologies and innovations that encourage a **Maximum-Mobility, Minimum-Energy Future.***

# SMART MOBILITY LABORATORY CONSORTIUM



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## SMARTMOBILITY

Systems and Modeling for Accelerated Research in Transportation

### *Multi-Year, Multi-Lab Effort (3 years, 5 labs)*

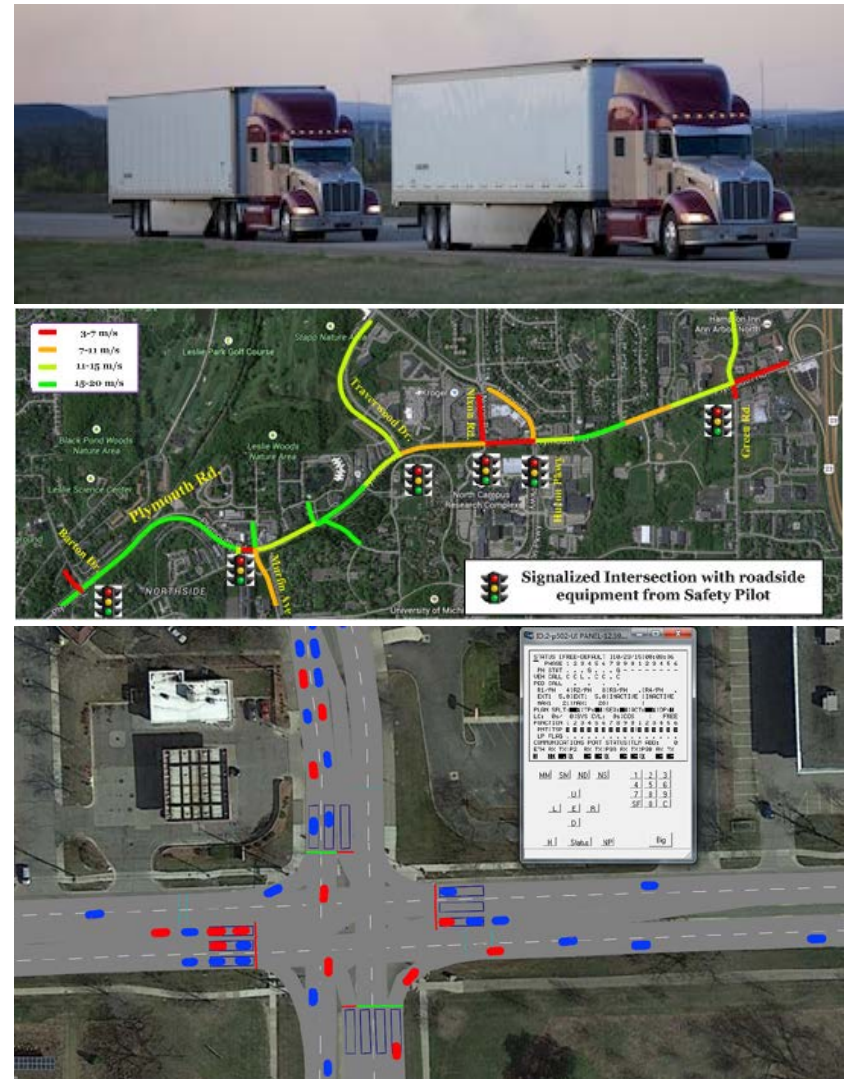
- Energy implications of connectivity & automation
- Multi-modal transport of people and goods
- City-scale urban mobility models for planning
- Informed fueling infrastructure investments
- Understanding consumer mobility decisions



### Critical Research Questions:

- What are the energy, technology, and usage implications of connected & autonomous technologies?
- How will these systems operate in the real world?
- What are the critical levers to promote “eco-CAV” solutions?

## Designing for the nexus of safety, energy, and mobility



## Critical Research Questions

- What are the transportation energy impacts of potential lifestyle trajectories?
- How do consumers and companies make travel decisions in the short / medium / long-term?
- What mechanisms are available to influence consumer decisions?



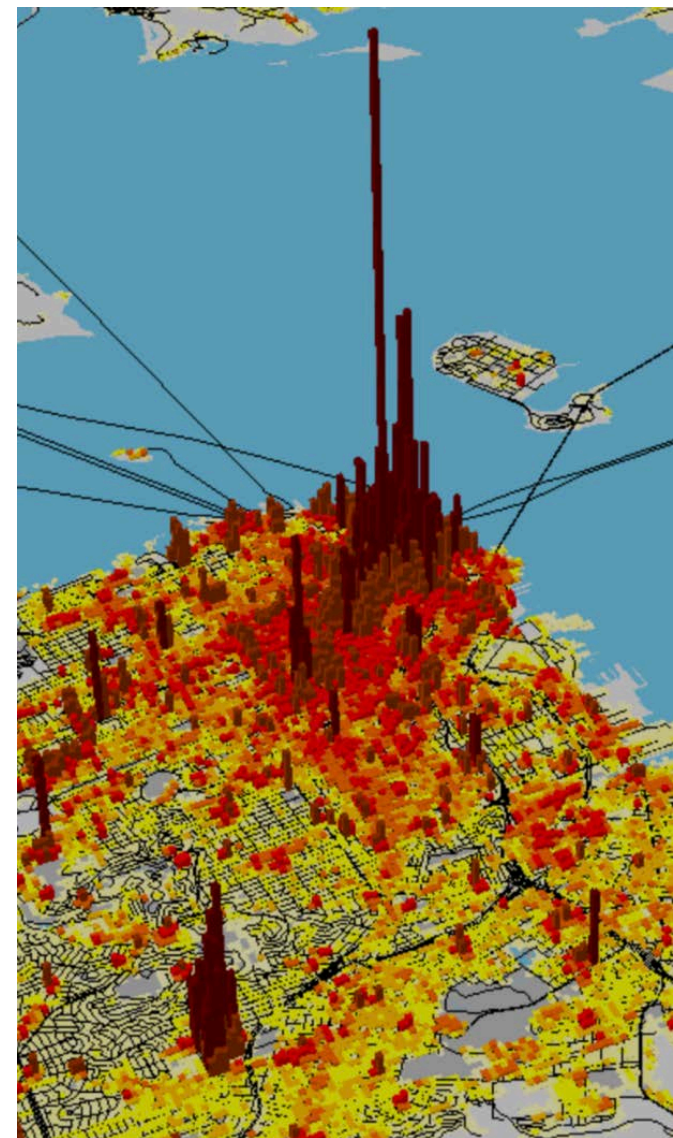
**Technology and policy that anticipate  
how decisions are made**



## Critical Research Questions

- How will SMART-enabled mobility impact the urban traveler in terms of VMT, congestion, vehicle ownership, mobility-as-a-service?
- What are the long-term impacts on the urban built environment?
- What are the energy impacts of optimized signal management and automated mobility districts?

**Providing scientific support  
to decision makers**

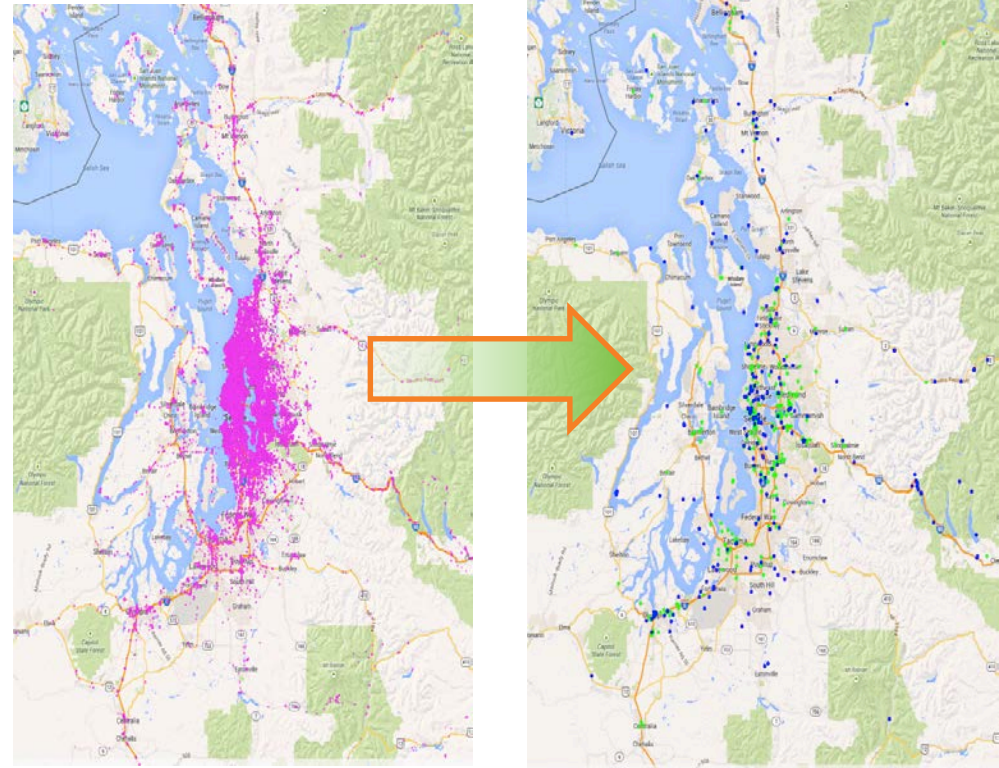




## Critical Research Questions

- What infrastructure is required to support future mobility systems?
- How can next-gen fueling/charging infrastructure enable low-carbon transportation?
- What are the costs and benefits, and where should infrastructure investments be made?

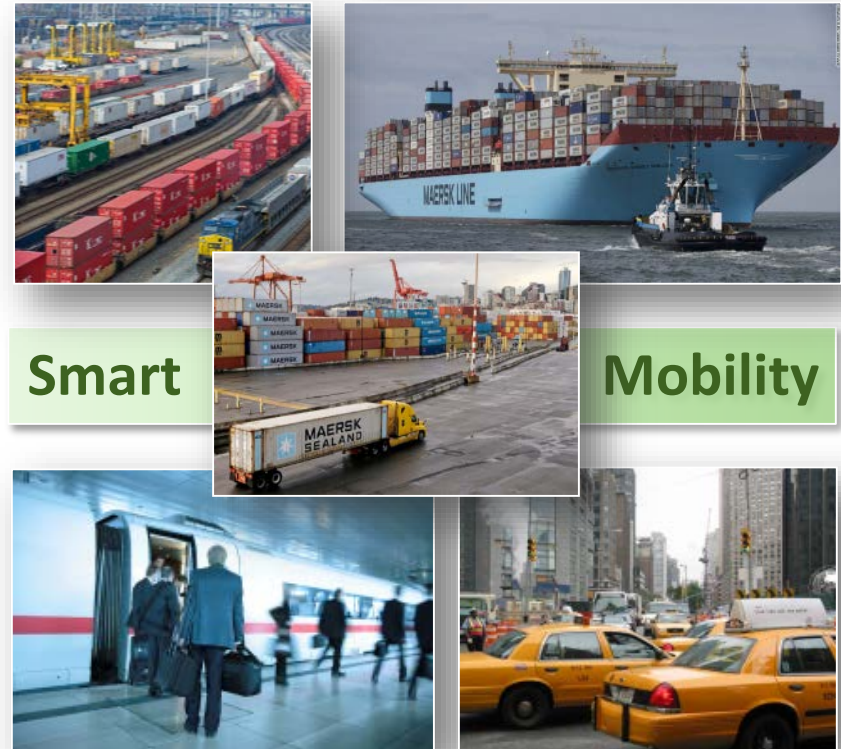
### Mapping EV Technology with Travel Patterns Reduced EVSE Locations from 18,000+ to 281 in Seattle



**Informed infrastructure investments  
that drive consumer adoption**

## Critical Research Questions

- What are the potential energy benefits of reduced modality interface barriers?
- What are the interactions between mass transit and transportation network companies?
- What opportunities do evolving household spending and commodity flow bring for freight logistics?



Energy-efficient, seamless multi-modal transport of people and goods

# EEMS BUDGET – PAST & PRESENT

<i>Funding in millions</i>	<b>FY 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2017 Enacted</b>
<i>Energy Efficient Mobility Systems</i>	\$5.5	\$16.4

- Energy Efficient Mobility Systems is funded through Analysis and Vehicle Systems Program funds in FY 16/17.
- The FY2018 Budget Request represents a dedicated EEMS Budget Line Item.



# EEMS PARTNERSHIPS



Coordination with:

- ITS-JPO
- FTA
- FHWA
- OST-R
- VOLPE



Coordination with:

- TRANSNET
- NEXTCAR



Established:

- EEMS Working Group



Initiated Discussion:

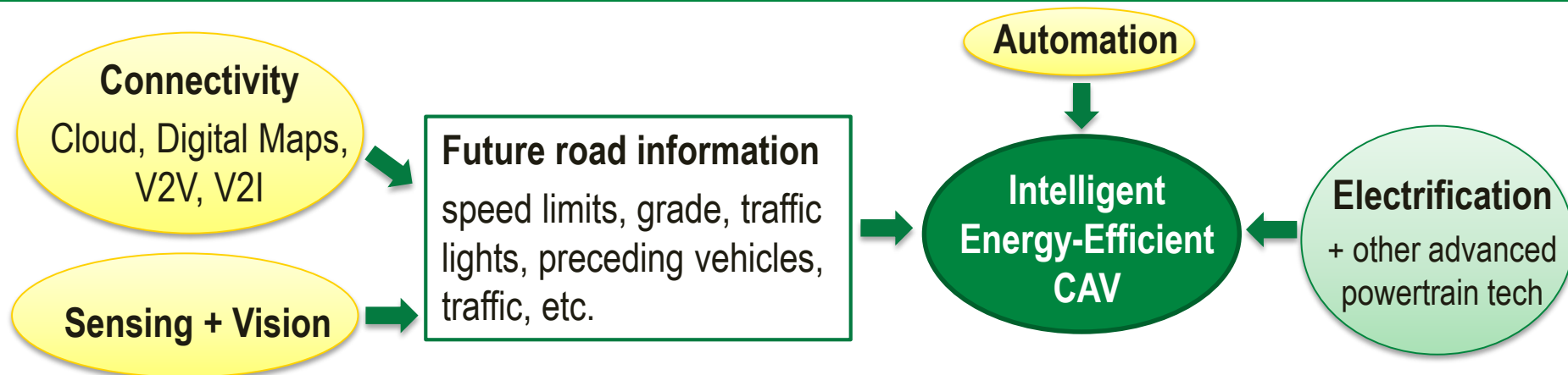
- EEMS & 21CTP



Stakeholder  
Engagement &  
Technical  
Assistance:

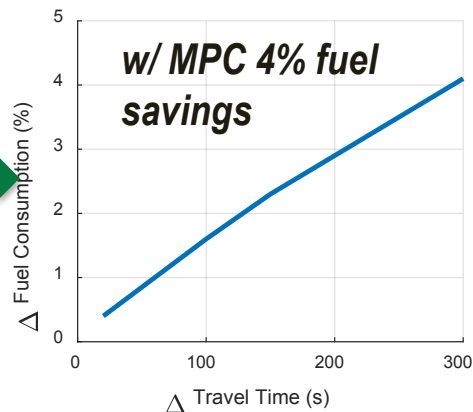
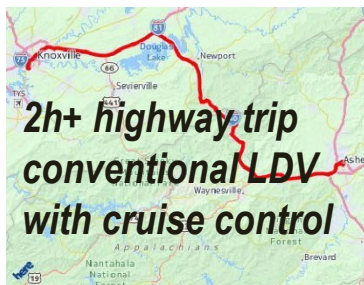
- Living Labs
- Technologist-in-Cities Pilot

# ACCOMPLISHMENT: Advanced Control of CAVs (EEMS016)



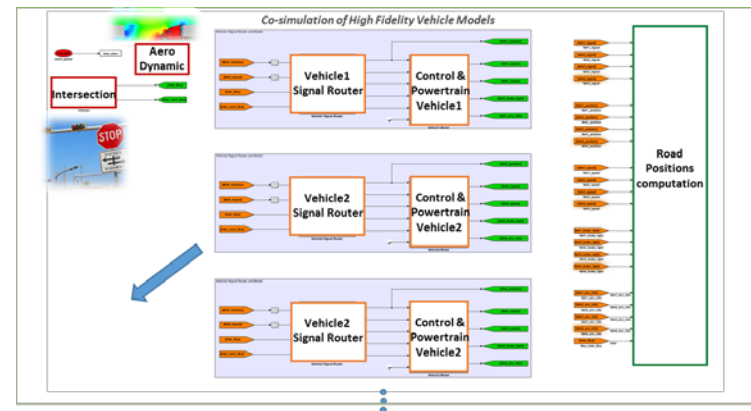
## 1. Advanced Control

Optimized speed and powertrain operations, using optimal control theory and model-predictive control (MPC)



## 2. CAV + Environment Modeling Framework

Simulated a broad range of driving situations, powertrains and CAV technologies



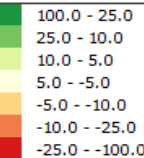
# ACCOMPLISHMENT: Regional CAVs Energy Use (EEMS017)

- Evaluated CAV adoption and effect on travel demand and traffic flow
- Benefits due to improved traffic flow offset by increased VMT due to induced demand
- VMT increases with CAVs market penetration and reduced value of travel time (VOTT)
- Fuel consumption increased over 43% in worst case scenario

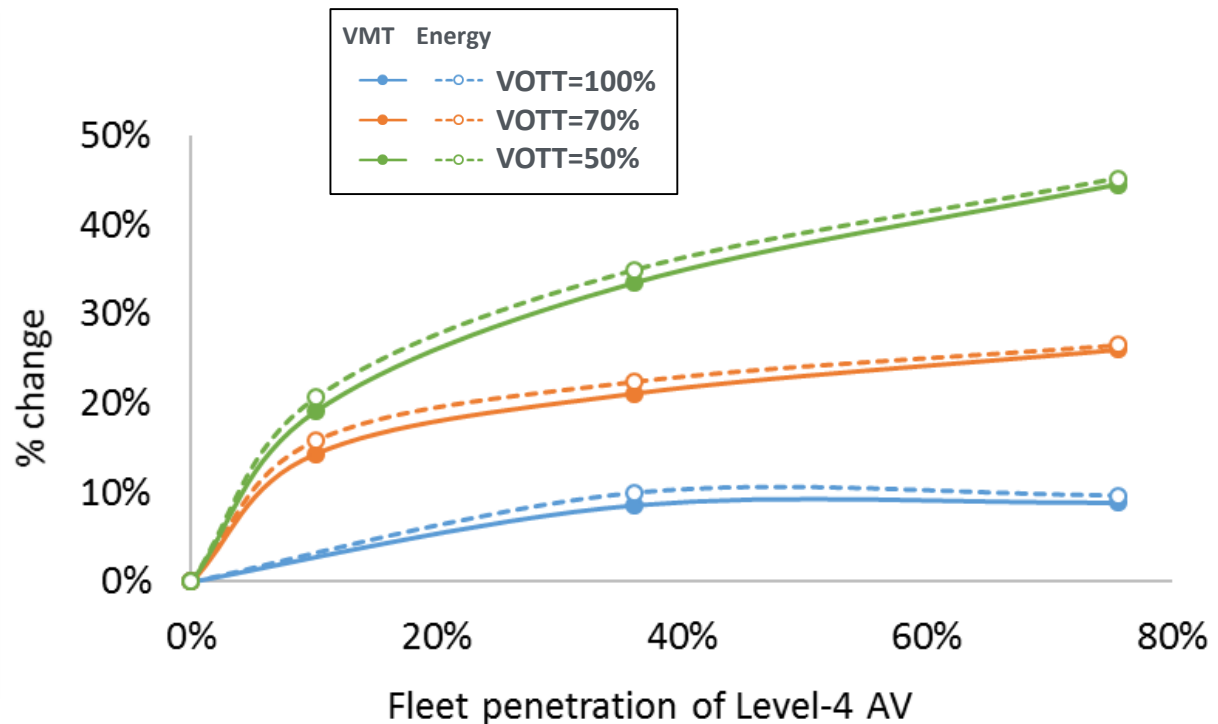
Comparison of low and high penetration fuel use at 70% of current value of travel time

POLARIS

%Δ fuel use



Dark green areas indicate higher fuel consumption in high penetration scenario





# ACCOMPLISHMENT: WholeTraveler Behavior Study (EEMS023)

- Designed two-phase survey with innovative features

- Life History Calendar
- Inexpensive and efficient GPS data collection
- Ability to compare stated and revealed preferences
- Creative experimental questions to understand preferences and transportation megatrends



27. \*Imagine that you recently learned that [TREATMENT STATEMENT 1] to take a ridesharing service, such as Uber or Lyft. So, if your destination is 10 miles away, this would mean [TREATMENT STATEMENT 2] to take Uber or Lyft school, or other primary destination, and back again. With this information on a regular basis. Choose all that apply – if you would sometimes drive "Your own vehicle" for the whole trip, (2) "Walk or bike" for part of the trip.

To get to your destination:

- a. Public mass transit – city bus
- b. Public mass transit – other (e.g., BART, MUNI, trolley)
- c. Uber, Lyft, or similar app-based rideshare service
- d. Your own vehicle
- e. Walk or bike
- f. Other

To get home:

- a. Public mass transit – city bus
- b. Public mass transit – other (e.g., BART, MUNI, trolley)
- c. Uber, Lyft, or similar app-based rideshare service
- d. Your own vehicle
- e. Walk or bike
- f. Other

Treatment Cells: TREATMENT STATEMENT 1

- A with certainty it would cost you \$0.2 per mile
- B with certainty it would cost you \$0.7 per mile
- C with certainty it would cost you \$1.2 per mile
- D there would be a 50% chance that it would cost you \$0.5 per mile, and a 50% chance that it would cost you \$0.9 per mile

Year [customized to individual to be age range 20 to 50]

Significant Events - Your best guess at the individual years in which each of the following types of events occurred.

Event	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Not Applicable
Children were born, adopted, or joined your household								
Marriage								
Separation								
You had a significant employment or school location change								
You completed or stopped a level of education (e.g., bachelor's, masters, PhD, etc.)								
You moved from one residence to another								
You moved to a new city or town								

Household size - Your best guess at when your household size (including any adults or children) was as follows:

Household size	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Not Applicable
1 member								
2 members								
3 members								
4 members								
5 or more members								

Commute time to work, school, or other regular destination - Your best guess at the time range(s) when your destination was in each of the following ranges, if applicable.

Time range	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Not Applicable
0-20 minutes								
20-60 minutes								
1 hour or longer								

Transportation modes available - Your best guess at the time range(s) when each of these modes was available to you:

Mode	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Not Applicable
Public mass transit - city bus								
Public mass transit - other (e.g., train, tram, ferry)								
Uber, Lyft, or similar app-based rideshare service								

Transportation modes used - please make your best guess at the time range(s) when you used each of these modes other than your primary destination regularly (two or more times per week on average).

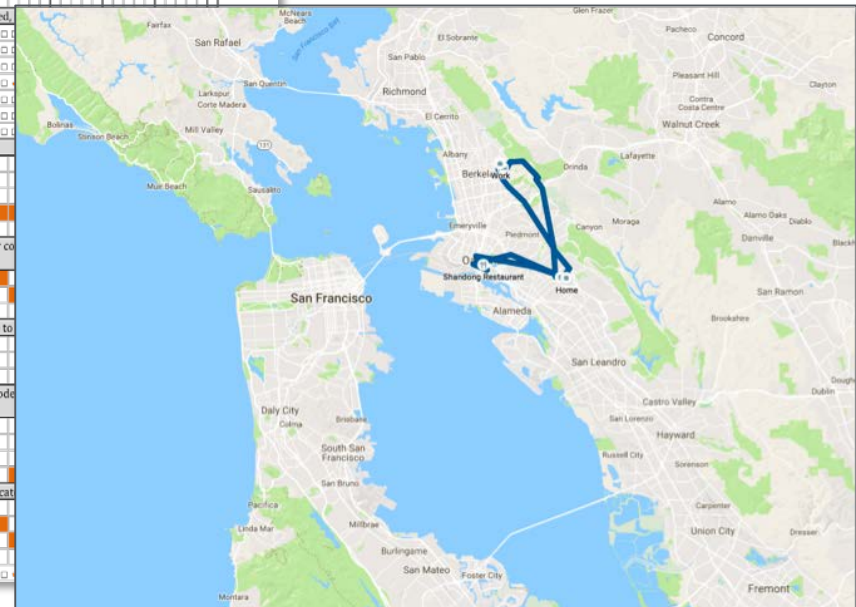
Mode	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Not Applicable
Public mass transit - city bus								
Public mass transit - other (e.g., train, tram, ferry)								
Uber, Lyft, or similar app-based rideshare service								
Your own vehicle								

Vehicle ownership - Please make your best guess at the time range(s) when your household had each of the indicated number of vehicles.

Number of vehicles	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Not Applicable
No vehicle								
1 vehicle								
2 vehicles								
3 or more vehicles								

Date(s) each vehicle ever in your household was first acquired

Year	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Not Applicable
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								



# ACCOMPLISHMENT: Modeling & Data Workshops (EEMS007)

- SMART Mobility Modeling & Simulation Tools Workshop, Nov 2016 at ORNL
  - SMART Mobility Transportation Data Workshop, May 9–10, UC Berkeley
  - Model and Data Curation across the Smart City Finalists, Fall 2017
- ✓ *Leading Academic, Industry and Public partners engaged*
  - ✓ *Seven Smart City Finalist cities represented*
  - ✓ *Complement DOE Lab consortium with national transportation experts*

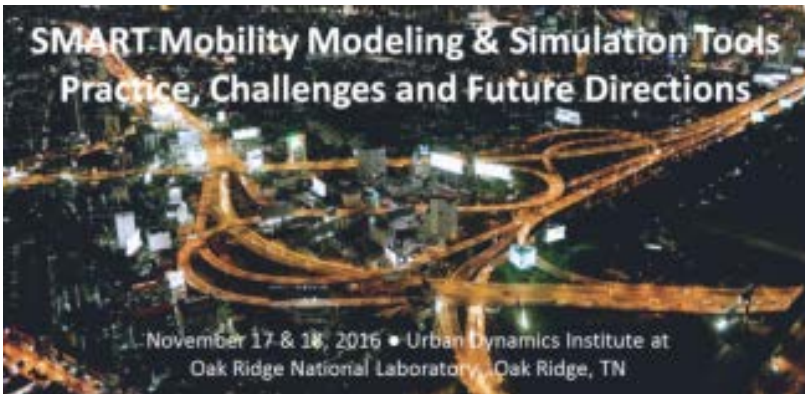


Photo courtesy of ORNL



**Designing Innovative Transportation Systems Solutions: Starting with the Data**

Simons Institute for the Theory of Computing, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, Ca

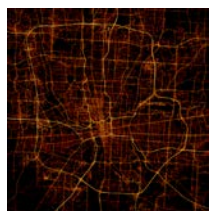
**May 9 - 10, 2017**

# ACCOMPLISHMENT: Emulated Car-Sharing Demand (EEMS012)

## Method for emulating shared mobility vehicle data

- Modeling advanced fueling infrastructure requires spatially-resolved vehicle activity patterns
- Despite the proliferation of shared mobility companies, access to shared mobility data is limited
- AFI team developed algorithms to synthesize car-sharing vehicle trajectories from personal vehicle GPS trajectories
- Real-world car-sharing data obtained from ReachNow – will be used to validate emulated data

### Real-world travel profiles



Rescheduling algorithms  
to emulate car sharing,  
ride sharing, or ride hailing

### Car-sharing preliminary results: scenario 1.i)

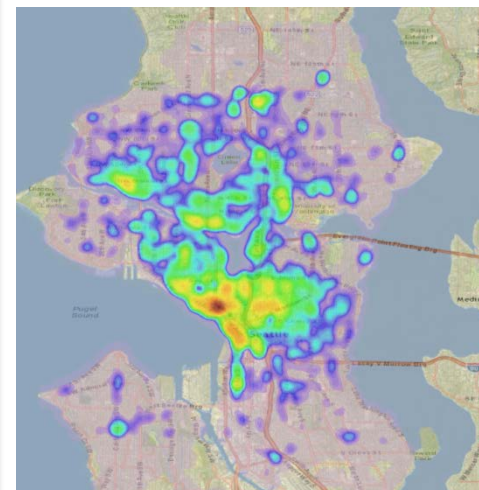
#### 1.i) Free floating scenario w/o relocation and unlimited size fleet

Table 1.1 Synthetic Austin TX car-sharing trip results (1363 trips-231 drivers)

	Personal car	Shared Car synthetic data y=0.1 miles	Shared Car synthetic data y=0.25 miles	*acceptable walking distance
Total Vehicle Count	231	296	333	
Trip Count	1363 (constant in all cases); avg. trips per person 5.9			
Avg VMT per person	22.27 (constant in all cases)			
% car-sharing trips	0	43.8%	53.41%	*of trips that are used by drivers in car-sharing
Car sharing vehicles	0	153	212	*used by individuals who are not operating personal cars
Users of car share	n.a.	88	110	*of all drivers population
Avg # users/shared car/per day	n.a.	1.32	1.31	*of single occupancy car/day
Avg VMT/shared car/day	n.a.	12.93	11.39	*refer to total avg. VMT/day
Avg VMT/personal car/day	22.27	22.71	22.84	
Avg shared car VMT/trip	n.a.	3.49	3.39	*refers to avg. VMT/trip
Avg personal car VMT/trip	3.78	4.00	4.20	

Data sources: Transportation Secure Data Center, (2017). National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Accessed February 15, 2017: [www.nrel.gov/tsdc](http://www.nrel.gov/tsdc).

3



ReachNow free-floating car-sharing  
vehicle parking density in Seattle, WA  
May 2016 to Feb 2017

### Preliminary Results



# ACCOMPLISHMENT: Quantified Platooning Potential (EEMS025)

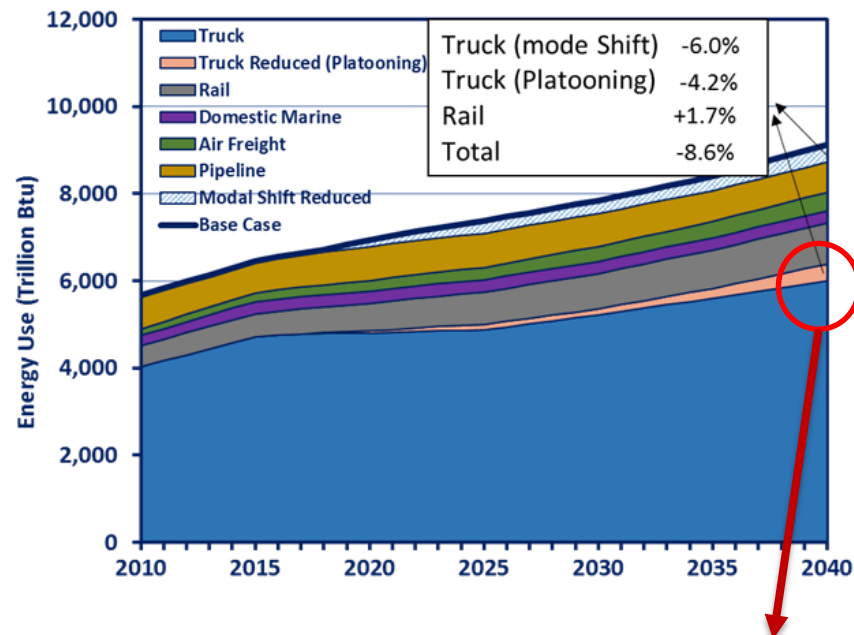
*Completed initial assessment of national energy and emission impacts:  
Platooning may significantly cut inter-city freight energy use*

## Conclusions:

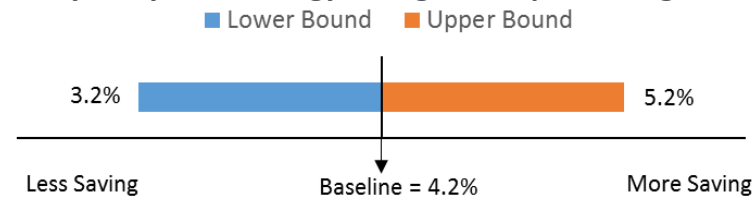
- Cumulative freight sector total energy saving (2016-2040) due to truck platooning could be up to 5.3 Quad BTU (upstream included)
- Annual freight energy consumption could be reduced by ~ 5% due to truck platooning in 2040
- Earlier analysis indicates mode shift from truck to rail could reduce annual truck energy consumption by additional 6% in 2040

## Method and Assumptions

- Use Argonne's **NEAT** model which captures freight energy saving by commodity type, mode and length of haul.
- Platoonaable ton-miles increase from 0% to 65% over the time horizon of 2016 ~ 2040
- Energy intensity (BTU/ton-miles) decrease 4% for leading trucks and 10% for following trucks. (On average, one leading truck is followed by 3 following trucks.)
- Sensitivity analysis: the platoonaable ton-miles varies from 50% ~ 80% at 2040



Sensitivity analysis for energy saving due to platooning at 2040

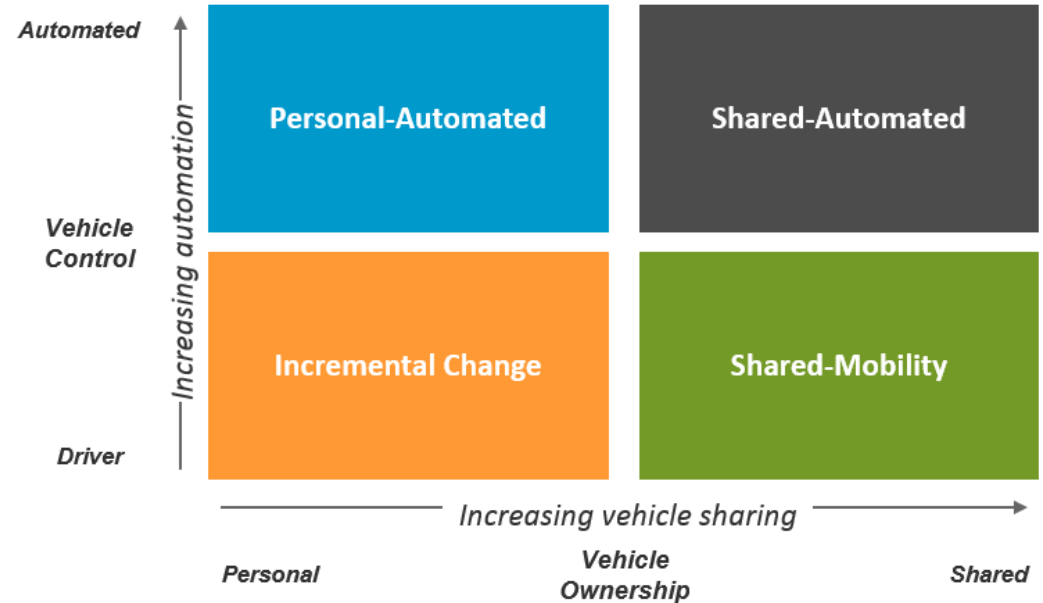


# EEMS REPORTS: TRANSFORMING MOBILITY ECOSYSTEM

## The Transforming Mobility Ecosystem: Enabling an Energy-Efficient Future



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**  
Energy Efficiency &  
Renewable Energy



*How do we move forward to achieve aspirational outcomes for the **economy, safety, affordability, accessibility, and energy-efficient mobility**?*

# EEMS REPORTS: ESTIMATED BOUNDS OF CAV FUEL USE



## Estimated Bounds and Important Factors for Fuel Use and Consumer Costs of Connected and Automated Vehicles

T.S. Stephens  
Argonne National Laboratory

J. Gonder and Y. Chen  
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

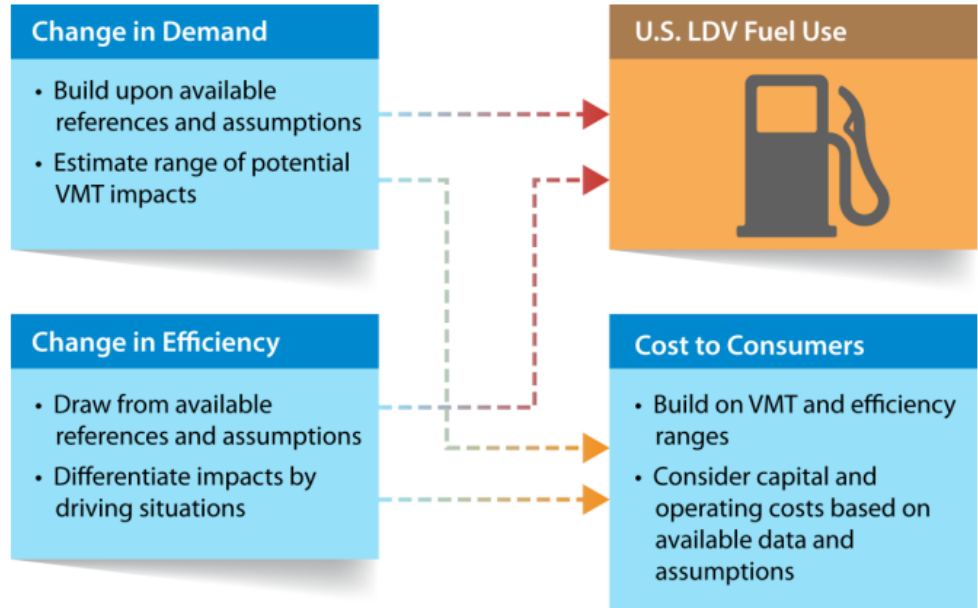
Z. Lin and C. Liu  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

D. Gohlke  
U.S. Department of Energy

NREL is a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy  
Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy  
Operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC  
This report is available at no cost from the National Renewable Energy  
Laboratory (NREL) at [www.nrel.gov/publications](http://www.nrel.gov/publications).

Technical Report  
NREL/TP-5400-67216  
November 2016

Contract No. DE-AC36-08GO28308



*The potential factors affecting future CAV use, energy consumption, and costs - and the nature of their influence - are highly uncertain.*



# EEMS SELECTED REPORTS

---

- Muratori, M., Holden, J., Lammert, M., Duran, A., Young, S., and Gonder, J., "Potentials for Platooning in U.S. Highway Freight Transport," SAE Int. J. Commer. Veh. 10(1):2017, doi:10.4271/2017-01-0086.
- Rios-Torres, J., and Malikopoulos, A. A. 2017. "Automated and Cooperative Vehicle Merging at Highway On-Ramps." 2017 Transportation Research Board Annual Meeting January 8, 2017 Washington, D.C.
- Andreas Malikopoulos, Seongah Hong, Joyoung Lee, Brian Park. Development and Evaluation of Speed Harmonization using Optimal Control Theory: A Simulation-Based Case Study at a Speed Reduction Zone. 2017 Transportation Research Board Annual Meeting January 8, 2017 Washington, D.C.
- Rios-Torres, J., and Malikopoulos, A.A., "Energy Impact of Different Penetrations of Connected and Automated Vehicles: A Preliminary Assessment," in Proceedings of the 9th ACM SIGSPATIAL International Workshop on Computational Transportation Science, 2016.

# EEMS SELECTED REPORTS

- Auld, J., V. Sokolov, T. Stephens (2017). Analysis of the Impacts of CAV Technologies on Travel Demand. Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board, No. 2625
- “Analysis and Measurement of Time-Use and Time Value of Travel in the context of Emerging Mobility Technologies, Report 1: Purpose and Plan For Data Gathering,” DRAFT 3/31/2017, Paul N. Leiby (ORNL), Joshua Auld (ANL), Taha Rashidi (Univ. New South Wales), Jonathan D. Rubin (Univ. of Maine)
- Yang, J., J. Dong, Z. Lin and L. Hu “Predicting market potential and environmental benefits of deploying electric taxis in Nanjing, China”, Transportation Research, Part D, 49, 68-81 (2016).  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.trd.2016.08.037>
- Eleftheria (Ria) Kontou, Zhenhong Lin, Changzheng Liu, Yafeng Yin. “Public Charging Opportunity Frontiers for U.S. Cities”. Presented at TRB Annual Meeting, Washington DC, Jan 2017.
- Auld, J., D. Karbowski, V. Sokolov, “Assessing the regional energy impact of connected vehicle deployment”, World Conference on Transport Research (WCTR), Shanghai, 10-15 July 2016.

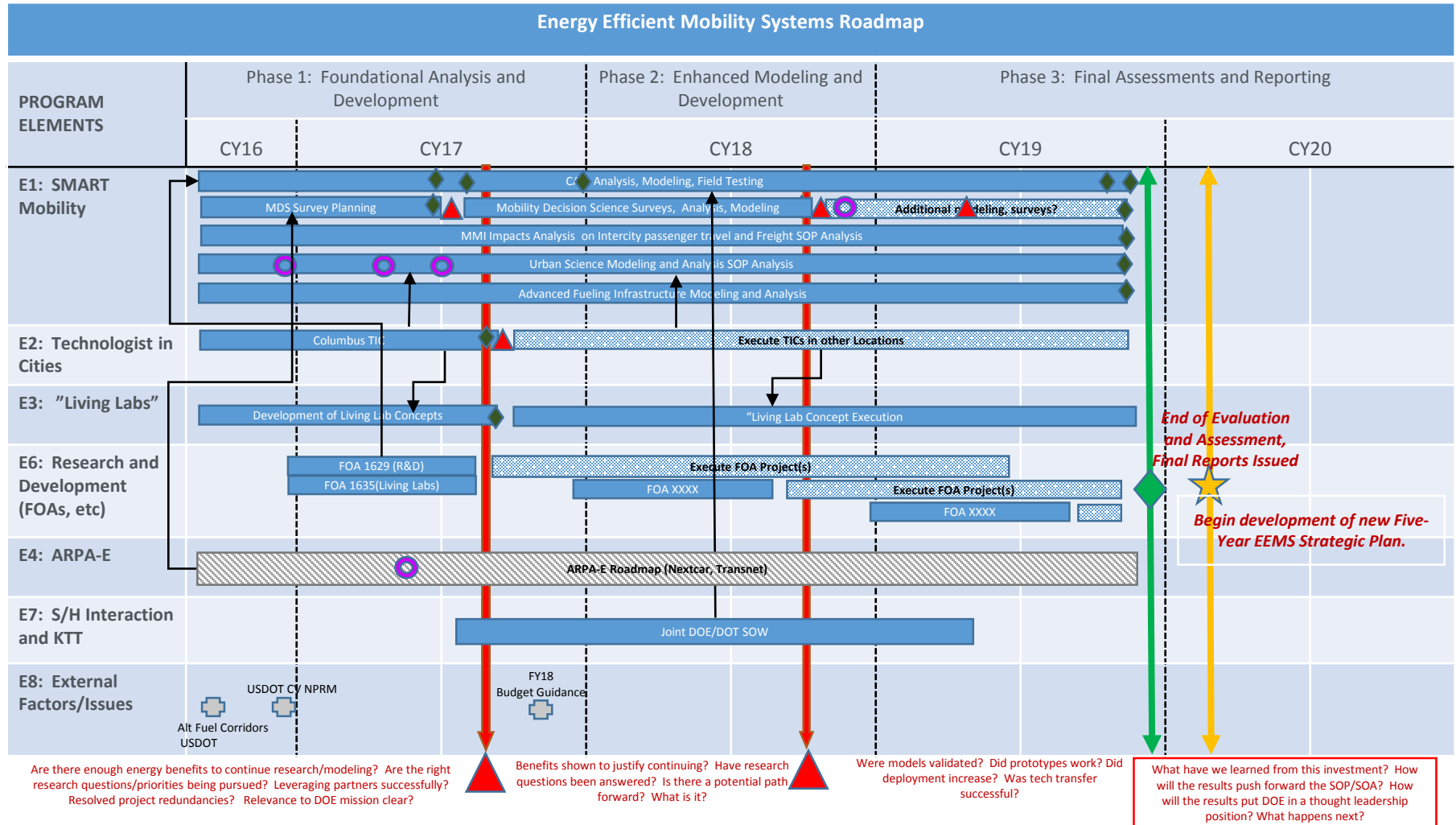
# EEMS SELECTED REPORTS

---

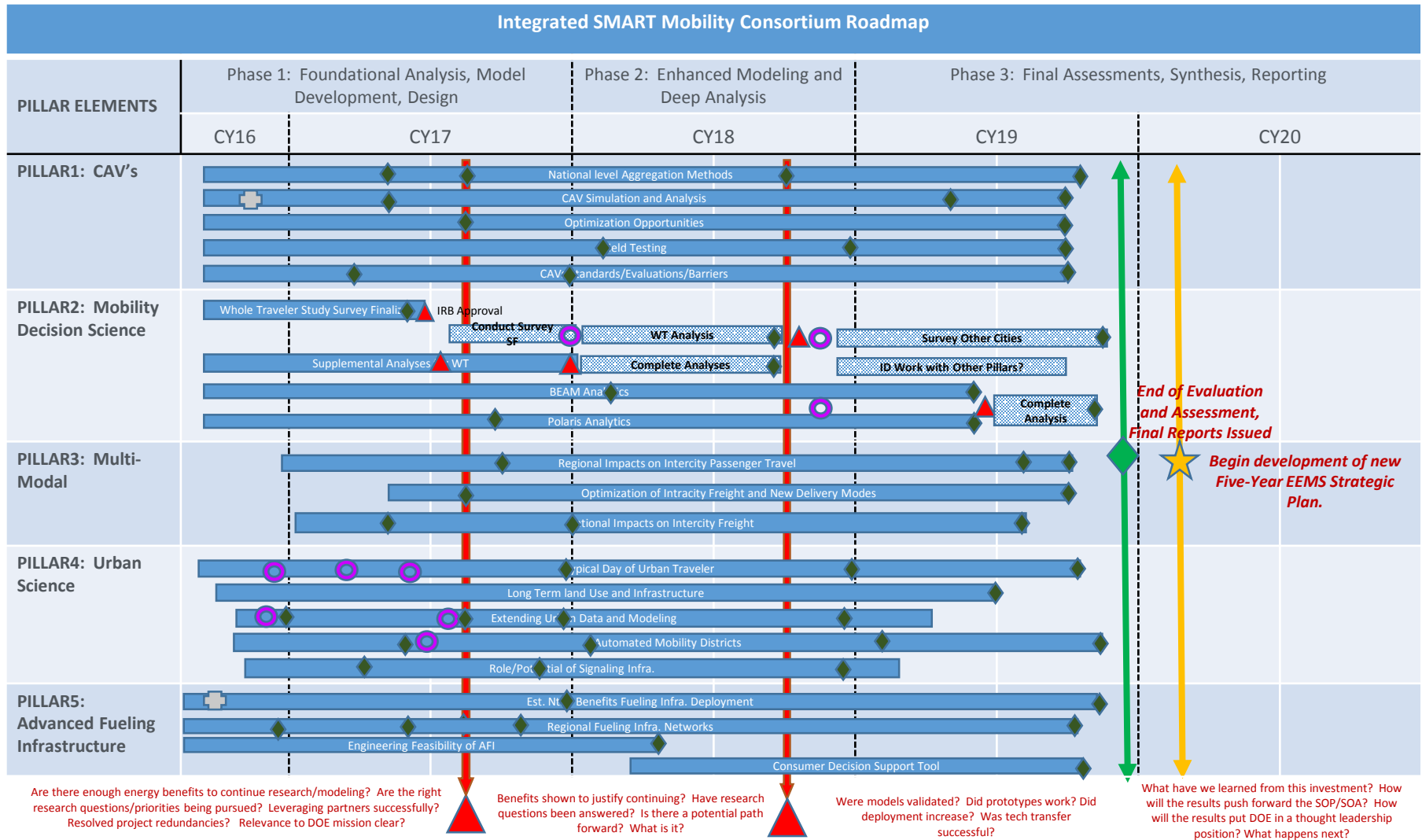
- Aziz, H.M.A., Wang, H., Young, S., Sperling, J., Bhaduri, B., 2017. Opportunities and Challenges in Traffic Signal Operations and Infrastructure Deployment in the Era of Connected and Automated Vehicles, in: ITE/CITE 2017 Conference, Annual Meeting of the Institute of Transportation Engineers. Toronto, Canada, August 2017.
- ITS-World Congress. A Convergence of Public-Private Benefits in Denver, USA: Surveys and Analysis to Inform Urban Mobility, Energy, and Infrastructure-Related Innovation. [Paper accepted for presentation on April 27, 2017]
- ITS-World Congress. Exploring an Energy-Mobility Nexus: A Framework for Curating and Comparing Data and Models Using Case Studies of Four 'Smart City' Finalists. [Paper accepted for presentation on April 27, 2017]
- Y. Zhou, "National Scale Multi-Modal Energy and GHG Analysis of Inter-City Freight"
- Young S.E, Hou, Y., Garikapati, V., Chen, Y., and Zhu, L. (2017). Initial Assessment and Modeling Framework Development for Automated Mobility Districts, *ITS-World Congress* (Paper Accepted for Presentation).



# EEMS – PROGRAM ROADMAP UNDER DEVELOPMENT

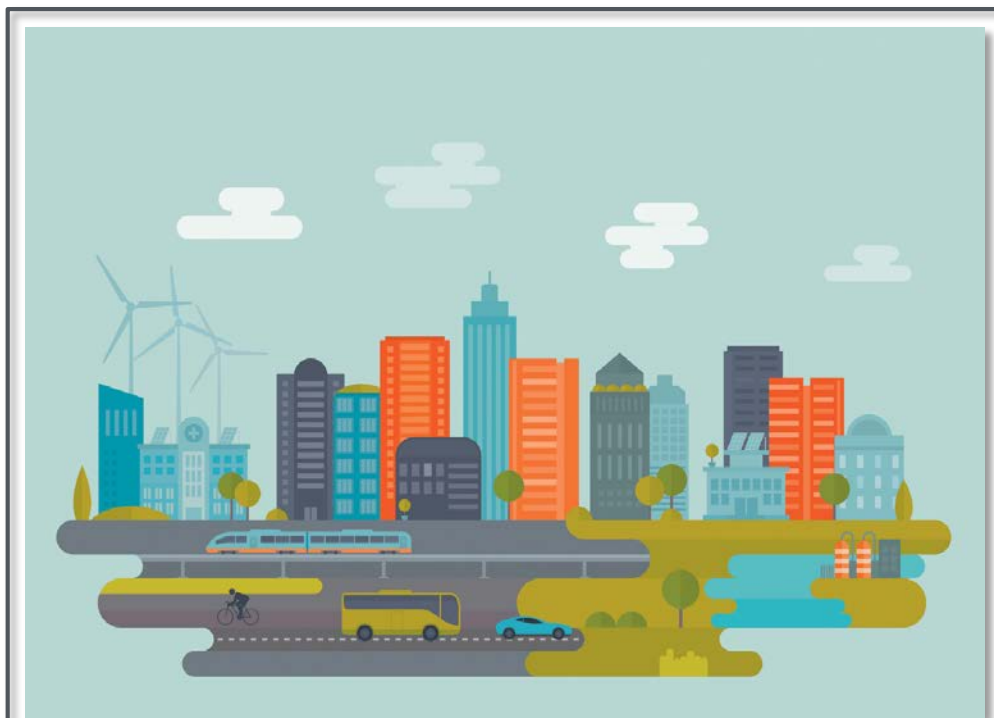


# SMART MOBILITY ROADMAP UNDER DEVELOPMENT



# CONCLUSION

- ***Major disruption*** occurring in transportation
- ***Connected & Autonomous Vehicles*** (CAVs) are coming
- CAVs & Shared Mobility have ***dramatic implications for energy use***
- VTO's ***EEMS Program*** is ***tackling the challenge*** head-on
- Come to the ***EEMS sessions Wed/Thurs*** to hear more



***A Maximum-Mobility,  
Minimum-Energy Future***



David L. Anderson

[david.anderson@ee.doe.gov](mailto:david.anderson@ee.doe.gov)

(202) 287-5688